

100 percent pure, type “Q” (for quarantine use only) methyl bromide per 1,000 cubic feet of chamber space.¹⁰ However, if, prior to treatment, representative sampling reveals a level of infestation greater than 0.5 percent for the lot, then the fruit is ineligible for treatment.

(c) *Premises.* Fields, groves, or areas that are located within a quarantined area but outside the infested core area and that produce regulated articles may receive regular treatments with either malathion or spinosad bait spray as an alternative to treating the regulated articles with methyl bromide fumigation or those treatments provided in part 305 of this chapter. These treatments must take place at 6-to 10-day intervals, starting a sufficient time before harvest (but not less than 30 days before harvest) to allow for development of sapote fruit fly egg and larvae. Determination of the time period must be based on the day degrees model for sapote fruit fly. Once treatment has begun, it must continue through the harvest period. The malathion bait spray treatment must be applied by aircraft or ground equipment at a rate of 2.4 oz of technical grade malathion and 9.6 oz of protein hydrolysate per acre. The spinosad bait spray treatment must be applied by aircraft or ground equipment at a rate of 0.01 oz of a USDA-approved spinosad formulation and 48 oz of protein hydrolysate per acre. For ground applications, the mixture may be diluted with water to improve coverage.

[68 FR 24610, May 8, 2003, as amended at 70 FR 33269, June 7, 2005]

¹⁰Dosage is based upon chamber volume, not the volume of the fruit being treated. Fruit should be in cartons approved for fumigation. Cartons must be placed on pallets. There should be an air space of at least 1 foot between adjacent pallet loads; at least 1 foot between chamber walls and the nearest carton of fruit; and at least 2 feet between the height of the stack and the ceiling of the chamber. The compressed liquid methyl bromide inside the cylinder must be put through a volatilizer prior to injection into the chamber. Water temperature in the volatilizer must never fall below 65.6 °C (150 °F) at any time during gas injection.

PART 302—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

Sec.

302.1 Definitions.

302.2 Movement of plants and plant products.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 7701-7772 and 7781-7786; 7 CFR 2.22, 2.80, and 371.3.

SOURCE: 66 FR 1016, Jan. 5, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

§ 302.1 Definitions.

Inspector. Any employee of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service or other person authorized by the Administrator to inspect and certify the plant health status of plants and products under this part.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

State. The District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, or any State, territory, or possession of the United States.

§ 302.2 Movement of plants and plant products.

Inspection or documentation of the plant health status of plants or plant products to be moved interstate from the District of Columbia may be obtained by contacting the State Plant Health Director, Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS, Wayne A. Cawley, Jr. Building, Room 350, 50 Harry S. Truman Parkway, Annapolis, MD 21401-7080; phone: (410) 224-3452; fax: (410) 224-1142.

[66 FR 54641, Oct. 30, 2001]

PART 305—PHYTOSANITARY TREATMENTS

Sec.

305.1 Definitions.

305.2 Approved treatments.

305.3-305-4 [Reserved]

Subpart—Chemical Treatments

305.5 Treatment requirements.

305.6 Methyl bromide fumigation treatment schedules.

305.7 Phosphine treatment schedules.

305.8 Sulfuryl fluoride treatment schedules.

305.9 Aerosol spray for aircraft treatment schedules.